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AGRICULTURAL.

(From the North American Review.)

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

(Continued.)

The next of our principal forest trees, which we shall notice, is the White Oak. The general appearance of oaks is more familiar to us of this region, than that of any other class of forest trees, except the elm and the plane tree. The oak is far less lofty than than the pine, and has no pretensions to the elegance of the elm; but as an emblem of robust vigor, it stands, both in the old and new world, at the head of all the sons of the forest. In short, a full-grown oak can be considered as occupying the same place among fine trees, which the Hercules does among fine statutes, and may be described in the terms applied to that magnificent work of art by an English poet, as "strength embodied." Such has been its character in all ages. It is also supposed to be a tree of slower growth and longer life than any other, though its superiority in this last respect over the chestnut, is far from incontestable. The useful qualities of its wood have also been appreciated from time immemorial, in every country in the temperate zone. For these reasons probably, the oak has been regarded with a degree of veneration, from the earliest ages of mankind. The first funereal monument on record was an oak tree. But in no country has it been more valued, more honored or cherished, than in that of our forefathers, and with abundant reason, as forming the chief material of those wooden walls, to which they have more than once owed their national existence.—Hence it has long been recommended to us by many historical and poetical associations, and the achievements of our gallant navy, as well as the vast benefits which we have derived from our commerce, have given it a new and far stronger claim to our veneration.

Of all the species of this genus, which grow in the latitude of New England, the most valued is the white oak, (*Quercus Alba.*) This is easily distinguished from every other tree of the same kind in our vicinity by the whiteness of its bark, and by the persisting, or holding on, of a few of the dried leaves, in the winter season. Its leaves are also without prickles or bristles at the end of their lobes, a quality in which it agrees with no large oak in this State, except the white swamp oak, (*Quercus prinus discolor.*) It bears a greater analogy than any other oaks, to the celebrated oak of England, European white oak, or *Quercus pedunculata.*

Which of the two trees furnishes the finest timber, is a question which has been investigated with great care. It is stated by high authority, that the wood of the American white oak is lighter, more elastic, and more flexible, than that of the English, but that it is on the whole weaker and less durable; and this opinion is sanctioned by a large number of English writers. We are inclined, however, to doubt, whether the question has been fully settled by facts; for some of those who have expressed such an opinion in strong terms, conclude by admitting that, after all, American vessels might be no less durable than English, were their timber equally well seasoned.—The white oak was largely employed in the frame of our favorite frigate, which was built 40 years ago. In the course of the very thorough repair to which the vessel was lately subjected, many of the white oak timbers of her frame were found in excellent condition; and it was stated on the best authority, that in several instances, timbers of this description were sound, while others by their side, of the southern live oak, had decayed. Now the superiority of the live oak in point of durability, has never yet been questioned. The English oak, however, if really superior, could be easily multiplied in our Northern and Middle States. It has been already introduced, and some fine specimens of more than twenty years' growth may be seen in our neighborhood.

The timber generally selected for ship-building is what is called the pasture oak. This is greatly preferred to that which grows in crowded forests, where the trees, from their vicinity to each other, are robbed of much of the nutriment which they derive from the soil, as well as of the genial influence of the sun and air. Hence the building of a single large vessel requires the timber of many acres, and as the white oak is constantly felled in great quantities, both for home consumption and for exportation, the period cannot be distant when serious difficulty will be experienced in procuring a supply of this valuable wood.

In this connexion, it may be proper to make one or two remarks on the felling of trees. It is generally agreed, that the durability of timber depends materially on the season when this operation is performed; but what that season is, is a question on which directly opposite opinions are held by the ablest writers. The principal cause of the decay of wood of all descriptions, is thought to be the sap, which remains after felling; and hence the desired object is, to procure timber as free as possible from this ingredient. To this end, it has been recommended to fell the tree in the winter season, as it is then deemed to contain the smallest quantity of sap; and such we believe is the general practice. This doctrine however, has been opposed with great ability by the late Col. Pickering, who states, and with truth, that trees are not devoid of sap in winter, but that it exists in abundance, though greatly thickened by the cold. He maintains, therefore, that it is much more difficult to expel than in summer, when in a more liquid form, and that the proper time for felling the tree is, not when it contains least sap, but when the sap which is does contain, may most easily escape or be expelled. This opinion certainly seems to be the better one, though the winter season is so much more convenient on many accounts than any other for the procuring of timber, that the old practice will probably maintain its ground. But whatever may be thought of the correctness of Col. Pickering's theory, no one will question the propriety of the suggestion, with which he concludes his remarks, that the point should be determined by actual experiments, under the direction of our Navy board, or some other high scientific authority. Besides the white oak, there are four other species in our vicinity, which grow to a large size. Of these, the most valuable are the Swamp White, and the Black Oak. The swamp white oak is not abundant, and grows only in moist soils. It has been less used than the white oak, partly on account of its rarity; but its timber is heavier, and it is thought that it may be found, on accurate examination, to be superior. The black oak is valued not for its timber, which is of an inferior quality, but for its bark, for it is this, which furnishes the *quercitron*, so much used for imparting a beautiful yellow die to wool, paper, &c.*

Next to the pines and oaks, there seems to be no tree in the country, of more excellent celebrity than the *Sugar Maple.* The extraordinary neatness of its appearance, and the beauty of its foliage, which in summer is of the liveliest green, and in autumn assumes the richest and most glowing red, are sufficient to recommend it as a beautiful ornament in our gardens and avenues. The bark is remarkably smooth, and the tree is infested, we believe, by no insect, nor subject to any maladies. The branches are disposed with much regularity; though without stiffness, and so arranged, that their usual outline is an elegant oval. It is to this tree we are chiefly indebted for the beautiful curled and bird's-eye maple, employed in cabinet work, which rivals, if it be not admitted to surpass in brilliancy and richness, the finest woods of tropical climates. But the sugar

* In a communication in the 4th volume of the "New England Farmer," made several years ago by one of our most distinguished fellow-citizens, mention is made of the trunks of several large oaks in Dorchester, in one of which he had counted upwards of two hundred annual rings. The largest oak, and indeed the largest tree which we have ever seen in this country, is a white oak, on the estate of James Wadsworth, Esq. of Genesee. This tree is from twentyfour to twentyseven feet in circumference at the smallest part of the trunk. Its age cannot be less than five hundred years, and it must, therefore, have been a majestic tree at the time when Columbus discovered the western world. It appears to be still in a vigorous and healthy condition, and bears in its exterior no marks whatever of decay. It is by no means improbable, that this tree exceeds in size, many both in Europe and elsewhere, which are recorded as of greater diameter. For in the measurement of large trees, it is of great importance to ascertain at what part of the trunk the measurement was taken. Every one must have remarked the difference between the bulk of such trees at the surface of the ground, and at a few feet above.

maple derives its chief reputation, as well as its name from the qualities of its sap. A large portion of the sugar used in many parts of the country, the western districts of Vermont and New York for instance, is derived from the maple.—Michaux remarked, nearly thirty years since, that at least ten millions of pounds of this sugar were then annually made in the United States. This quantity is far less than might be procured, from the same source, in case of necessity. According to Dr Rush, the northern part of New York and Pennsylvania alone, contained at the same period, thirty millions of sugar maple trees; and, if we suppose each tree to yield on an average from 2 to 4 pounds of sugar annually, the product would go far towards supplying the whole consumption of the country.

The maple sugar can be made of a quality equal to the best imported. We have seen it formed into very good loaf sugar. It is, however, in a brown state that it is generally used; and, except in the districts where it is produced, it is less agreeable to the palate of consumers generally, than the product of the cane. To manufacture it, requires a great expense, not only of labor, but of fuel; and hence it probably cannot be sold, at a distance, for a price which will enable it to compete with the imported article. The sap of the tree, or maple juice, as it is called, is greedily coveted by wild and domestic animals, who break through enclosures for the sake of obtaining it, and is generally an agreeable and wholesome beverage. We have been informed, however, of one instance, in which it proved to be of a highly intoxicating quality. This circumstance occurred, about 30 years since, in the western part of the State of New York. All the sap procured from the maple trees of an extensive district, was found to have undergone a vinous fermentation; and children who drank it freely, were in some cases rendered delirious, for two or three days. We have heard of no other instance of this phenomenon, nor have we learned that any probable explanation has been given of its cause.

The last of our forest trees which we shall notice, is one of which we need say but little, either in the way of description or recommendation.—We mean our American Elm. In a strictly economical point of view, this tree is of little value, as neither its wood nor its bark is employed to any extent in the useful arts. It is subject to the disadvantage of being more attacked by the cankerworm, than any other of our forest trees, and is one of the first to shed its foliage in autumn.—It is a tree also, which proves rather a troublesome inmate in small gardens and enclosures, as it spreads its roots far and wide, and frequently protrudes them above the surface of the ground, so that it completely monopolizes a large extent of soil. But where a proper space can be allotted to it, there is no tree which rivals it in grace and majesty. Michaux pronounces it to be decidedly the most magnificent vegetable production of the temperate zone. Few, who have seen this tree in favorable situations, will question its right to this preeminence. Happily we need not go far to find this remark splendidly illustrated. We refer to the triple row of elms which adorns the Boston Mall. What is there in the finest specimens of architecture in that city, public or private, to which a Bostonian can turn with more pleasure or more exultation? Who has ever contemplated those solid colonnades and shady arches, without grateful feelings to the unknown individual to whose taste and wisdom we owe them? Who doubts that his name, had he chosen to record it, would have been far better perpetuated by such a memorial, than by the proudest monument of brass or marble? We have seen nothing of the same description in any part of the country, to be compared to this magnificent avenue; but every one must have observed single elms, of equal or superior magnitude and beauty to any of the trees of which it is composed. These are generally the relics of our original forests; and the care with which they are now preserved and protected, furnishes a striking and gratifying evidence of an improving taste for sylvan scenery.

We have thus called the attention of our readers to a very few of the forest trees of this country. It might be gratifying to speak also of several of those of the old world; but we could not do so without extending this article beyond its proper limits. We have already observed that the list of European forest trees is far more scanty than ours, and there are very few of them which would be a valuable accession to our botanical treasures. Many of the most important classes or genera of forest trees are common to both continents, such as the oak, ash, elm, &c.—Those trees of the old world and the new, which bear the same name, generally resemble each other to a great degree; but in almost every instance the resemblance stops short of complete exactness. Thus we find that the elms, willows, and larches of Europe and America, though manifestly belonging to the same class of vegetable productions, differ from each other materially either in their size, their beauty, or the value of their timber. This seems merely an application of the general law of nature, which leads her to avoid, in all her productions, any thing like mathematical resemblance; a rule, of which we have a familiar proof, in the fact that no two leaves can be found on any tree, which do not manifestly differ in shape or size.

There is, however, one tree of the old world, which has been rendered so familiar to our imaginations, by early associations both of a poetical and sacred character, that we cannot forbear to speak of it more particularly; we mean the Cedar of Lebanon. This tree was for a long time supposed to be indigenous only on the mountains of Palestine, whence it derives its name. The researches of later botanists have discovered it on other high ridges, and it has been said to have been found more especially in the northern part of Russia. It is classed with the larches, a place to which it is entitled, among other reasons, by the shape and size of its leaves, and the manner in which they are disposed on its branches. These branches extend themselves to an uncommonly wide distance, are arranged in stages one above another, and are horizontal or rather slightly inclining to the earth, and thus form an irregular penthouse. In the opinion of the best judges, this tree owes its beauty partly to this arrangement of its limbs, and partly to the density and the deep green of its foliage. But it is only in its native mountains, that we can find any magnificent specimens of this renowned plant, and of these specimens the number is small, and constantly diminishing. We are told, that, in 1789 there were only *seven* cedars on Mount Lebanon, of a very large size, one or two of which were found by measurement to be thirty feet in circumference. These noble trees are probably the growth of several centuries, but we should give ourselves up quite too far to the guidance of our fancies, if we supposed, as many writers seem inclined to do, that they were coeval with the days of Solomon. The whole number of cedars on this spot, large and small, is about a hundred; and they are said to be annually honored by a pompous religious ceremony, attended by several thousand devotees.

But however magnificent the appearance of this tree, and however numerous and interesting the associations with which it is connected, we are compelled by the testimony of the best authorities, to deny to it some of the qualities, with which it has long been invested in popular estimation. It has been called, for instance, a lofty tree. To this title it has no pretension, as we have no well-authenticated account of its exceeding the height of a hundred feet, and it seldom rises to much more than half that elevation.

There is also a popular impression, that its wood is distinguished by durability. This opinion is derived partly from the representations of the ancients,* and partly from the fact that the timber of its namesakes, the cedars of our own country, is remarkable for this quality. According to the great majority of botanists, the wood of the cedar of Lebanon, is an inferior kind of deal, resembling some descriptions of pine, but less durable.

For the purposes of timber, therefore, this tree is unworthy of cultivation. Whether its beauty, and its historical and poetical celebrity, are sufficient recommendations for its introduction, is a question unfortunately of little interest to us, as there is probably no part of the United States, where it could be raised to advantage in the open air. It is true that, in its native locality, it is subjected to a high degree of cold, as it grows immediately below the covering of eternal snow, which rests on the summit of Lebanon. But the atmosphere even of England is unsuited to its full development, on account of its want of sufficient moisture, and therefore it must be entirely out of the question, to suppose that it could flourish in our proverbially bright and dry climate. It seems to partake of the nature of what are called Alpine plants, and every gardener knows, that such plants are of all others the most difficult to rear, and that it is next to impossible to supply them with a proper equivalent, for the constant shade and moisture, which they enjoy on the cloud-capped tops of their native hills.

(To be continued.)

Be careful not to remove any of your winter garments, however inviting the weather may appear, until summer arrives. This is the season for consumption, &c. As a fatal influenza is ravaging in England, especial caution should be used on this side of the water to stop its progress here.

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* It is well known that the ancients were far from accurate in their botanical knowledge, and that, even in our day, nothing is more common or more vexatious, than the great confusion and numerous mistakes, which result from describing vegetable productions merely by their popular names. There is much controversy among botanists, whether the name of cedar was not often given by ancient writers to some species of pine or cypress.

From the New York Farmer.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

HUNG OR DRIED BEEF.—Take eight ounces of common salt, two ounces of saltpetre, made into brine. This quantity to be applied to 10 pounds of beef. It should lay in the brine four weeks; and then hung up in the kitchen or some warm apartment to become dry. In order to preserve it from insects in summer, it should be tied up in a linen cloth.

The above receipt was given me by an excellent farmer and manager in Massachusetts; and the beef *cured by it* was of the finest description. H. C.

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SALT OR CORNED BEEF.—One peck of coarse salt, four ounces of saltpetre, one and a half pound of coarse brown sugar. Add to the above ingredients, four gallons of spring water; boil and skim it until it is quite clear; when cold it is fit for use. The meat, either beef or pork, should be salted a few hours before it is put in the pickle. Hams and Tongues are very fine cured with the same pickle.

The above receipt is called Admiral Pococke's pickle, and is much approved and generally used in the British Navy. I have successfully tested its value. H. C.

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HOUSEHOLD SOAP.—Put fourteen lbs. of Potashes to twenty lbs. of good grease for one barrel. Put the potashes into two pails of water over night; put the grease into a kettle and pour the potashes over it; let it boil moderately, filling it up with cold water until it thickens; then put it into the barrel, and fill it up, (a pail full at a time) stirring it about until the barrel is full.

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SOAP MAKING.—The subjoined is from a friend as well skilled in all matters of domestic economy and household management, as any one I have ever known. H. C.

The last Soap I made, we used 20 lbs. of potashes and 25 lbs. of grease to a barrel; and it made excellent soap. Success much depends on having the best quality of potashes. I have a set-kettle in which I dissolved the potashes and put it into the trough in which we keep the soap; then melt the grease and put to it, the mass is then hot; having conveniences for heating the water, I have generally filled it up keeping the whole hot; by this means the ingredients incorporate quickly; and I have but very little to do after the first day. But I do not add the whole of the water at once. I prefer doing it by degrees, and stirring well at each time. There will be no difficulty, if you have good materials; and get them thoroughly incorporated. I have no doubt it may be effected as surely with cold water after the ingredients are mixed and put together; but it will require longer time and more labor to stir it. I have been troubled a little once or twice by getting weak potashes; and have been obliged to add more, but have always succeeded in the end. Once I recollect I put more potashes than usual, and it was too powerful. I then added more grease and water and reduced it;—the above proportion, I think, is about right, if the materials are good; if the potashes should prove otherwise, more may be added.—[Brookline.] B. G.

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SALT HAY FOR MANURE.—Mr E. B., of Lynn, Mass., is of opinion that Salt Hay is worth five dollars per ton, for manure, to be spread on mowing land. He says he once spread a quantity of salt hay in the spring of the year on some low grass land, and the yield of grass was as great as ever had been under any circumstances. It is very valuable as litter under cattle, and forms a most valuable ingredient in compost. The above authority is that of a most careful and honest farmer; and deserves entire confidence. Salt hay is generally estimated at two-thirds the value of English. There are several kinds of it; some of it too coarse for any purpose but that of litter.—We speak of the finest quality; when well cured it is eaten with great avidity by the cattle, and is substantial and nutritious. It will not answer for milch cows, as it very soon diminishes the secretions of milk. Of course it cannot be often afforded to use it for manure. In cases of extraordinary abundance, however, or low price of English hay; or of damage to the salt hay in curing from the tide or rains, it may sometimes be profitably applied as manure. The fact of its successful application in this way is at least worth recording. H. C.

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POTATOES FOR SEED.—"For years past," says one, "I have observed in my fields of potatoes, some to come up with a large and thrifty stock or shoots, and others that were small and feeble;—and all in the same hill; and when dug, I feared as much difference in the potatoes as in the tops, which caused me to bestow some thought on the subject; and I concluded it would not be in the soil, but in the seed. In order to bring the subject to the test as well as I knew how, I took a parcel of potatoes all of one sort the last spring, cut off the seed ends enough for two rows; the other part of the potato I cut sufficient for two rows more; and planted them side by side at the same time. Those from the seed end had, as might be supposed, the greatest number of shoots, but much smaller and less vigorous, and continued so until harvest. Those from the stem ends produced the largest, fairest, and most in measure, but not most in number. Fair, good sized potatoes should always be selected for seed; and if the seed ends be avoided, I think it the better.—As to the best soil for good table potatoes, I have no hesitation in saying, that good, light, loamy land is the best; a moist, strong soil may, and doubtless will, produce the most in quantity.—Fresh or green stable manure should never be put into the hill; if used at all, it should be spread and ploughed, and harrowed in."

I give the above account and directions only upon newspaper authority. They seem to me quite worth verifying by careful experiment. The use of stable manure in the hill for potatoes, designed for the table, is to be entirely disapproved. Plaster of Paris applied in small quantities in the hill, we have found serviceable; and the experiments of others have confirmed our experience. Sea sand in the hill, where the potatoes were planted in a peaty soil, moist and heavy, has proved an excellent manure. In our old lands, which have been long cultivated and highly manured, it seems difficult to raise potatoes of a very good quality for the table; and they are seldom comparable to potatoes grown on a new soil; and especially on land recently cleared and in a moist climate. This fact is well settled, but the philosophy of it is yet undetermined.

Potatoes are one of the most valuable of our agricultural products; and in spite of all that the sarcastic pen of Cobbett has uttered against them, there is no product cultivated among us that yields more in quantity, or more nutritious food, for man and beast, per acre. There is no crop grown among us, cultivated with more slovenliness. In general, little attention is paid to the selection of potatoes of the best kinds for eating; and to the selection of the best seed of the best kinds. They are taken indiscriminately from the heap; or oftentimes the most worthless, those which are too small to be eaten, are chosen for planting; and the different kinds are often intermixed in the same hill and field without any regard to the different times of ripening; and at harvest, some will be ripe and others not ripe, from not being seasonably planted; whereas, it is as desirable that a potato should be ripe, as that an apple should be ripe.

Experiments made in England, some years since, are confirmatory of the comparative importance of the different parts of the seed as used for planting, which has been stated above. The British Farmer's Magazine says, "that it has been found that seeds from the top end of the potato, yielded the largest and the earliest crops; that seeds from the middle portion gave two-thirds of the former, and that those from the smaller or root end, gave less than one-third of the first. It follows, that if only the root ends had been rejected, the whole crop would have been increased at least at the rate of seven to nine. In some parts of Ireland, where the culture of the potato is carefully studied, it is common to reject seeds from the root end."

It is stated likewise in Silliman's Journal, and in the British Farmer's Magazine, "that from experiments made in Holland, when potatoes are planted, the germs of which are developed as happens occasionally in late operations, or in open mild winters, that the produce differs in quantity by more than a third, to what it would be if potatoes, which had not advanced, had been used; and further, that besides this diminished product, the quality is inferior."

All these circumstances go to prove that this crop admits of great improvement. In several districts in England, they have suffered for two or three years past from a most remarkable failure of their seed to germinate. Various animated and long discussions have been had in the agricultural periodicals and newspapers as to its cause; as yet, however, it remains undetermined; and considerable uneasiness and even alarm has been excited. Potatoes with us, are subject to no serious diseases; but suffer mainly from the muck-worm, whose ravages are sometimes considerable. H. C.

MAMMOTH WHITE SILK WORM EGGS.—We mention for the information of those engaged in the culture of the mulberry and silk, that a few ounces of the above mentioned article may be obtained at No. 21, Arcade, West Avenue, with treatises on the raising of the worm; also, the genuine White Italian and Dwarf French Mulberry Seed. Specimens of the Cocoons may be seen there. The Silk, in richness, is not to be surpassed. Sold in quantities to suit purchasers.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Nothing will fatten sheep quicker than apples.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

IMPROVING SANDY SOILS.

In soils there may be "too much of a good thing;" or rather nothing is good in excess. According to Sir H. Davy, no soil is fertile that contains nineteen-twentieths of either *lime*,* *sand* or *clay*; yet turnips may grow as well in a soil that consists of eleven-twelfths of sand, though eight-ninths is a better proportion; and excellent crops of wheat may be grown on soils containing more than three-fifths of sand. In these cases, however, the success must greatly depend on the *other* constituents.

The same eminent chemist says, "Water and the decomposing animal and vegetable substances in the soil, constitute the true nourishment of plants;" and though we doubt its correctness as a general proposition, we cannot doubt the importance of either to vegetation. Of water, sand admits more into its bosom in rainy weather than the heavier soils; and when its surface becomes dried by the sun and wind, the moisture rises up more freely from below. This appears, however, to be the only advantage over heavier soils that a sand possesses, if we disregard the facility of its culture. It is greatly defective in absorbent power, and while an intermixture of the common earths imbibes much moisture from the atmosphere even in dry weather, sand is nearly bereft of such invisible supplies.

On another point, soils containing much clay and lime, have a decided advantage. This is their chemical action on putrescent manures, preserving them from being wasted by decomposition, and retaining them in a state of combination for the supplies of vegetation. The author of the Essay on Calcareous Manures indeed, admits but a very slight chemical energy in clay; and as he has examined the subject most attentively, his arguments are entitled to great weight.

But sandy soils are liable to another defect, which clay has no power to counteract or supply. We allude to the increase of acid substances in all soils where lime is only a minute part. It will not be necessary to discuss the subject in this place, however; and though many plants will only flourish in acid soils, yet all those which are the chief objects of culture with the farmer, are always benefited by the presence of lime in considerable quantities.

The first thing, therefore, that we should do to improve a "poor sandy soil," would be to apply either lime or marl. Lime, as free from magnesia as it commonly is in this district, may be safely applied at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre; but where magnesia enters in the proportion of fifteen per cent., one-half or one-third that quantity will be better, because safer. The lime should be slacked and then scattered over the surface; and if the land is in grass, it is better to leave it undisturbed for one or two seasons. If the ground is bare however, *hot* lime is best applied in the form of compost: that is, mixed with rich earth and stable manure, because the magnesia imbibes carbonic acid from the fermenting mass and becomes *mild*. After this dressing, crops of clover well plastered, will add largely to the absorbent power of the soil, by affording the necessary supplies of vegetable matter.

We should recommend marl in preference to lime, when it can be had within convenient distances, on account of its *cheapness*. Should it be an argillaceous mixture, as marls frequently are, the clay which it contains would benefit a light sand, although a load would be of less value than a load which contains more calcareous matter.

Cleaveland says, "the proportion of carbonate of lime in marls may vary from twentyfive to 80 per cent.;" and probably the proportion is still greater in those beds where it is moulded into lumps, dried and burnt into lime for whitewashing. The same author says, "the farmer in general may determine the existence of marl, by its falling into powder when dried after exposure to moist air. To ascertain the proportion of its ingredients, the calcareous part may be extracted from a given weight of the marl by solution in acids, and the residue being dried and weighed, will give the quantity of clay sufficiently accurate."

It may be well to add, that muriatic acid mixed with three or four times its weight of *soft* water is preferred. Pour it over the marl after it has been well dried and pulverized; and when the mixture ceases to effervesce on being stirred, the liquid (which ought to have some sourness remaining,) is to be filtered through spongy blotting paper; and the solid part which remains, (being the clay and sand) is to be dried and weighed.

When the proportion of lime in the marl is ascertained, it will be easy to calculate how much of the latter will be wanted to yield one hundred or one hundred and fifty bushels of the former, which we think is a safe quantity per acre to begin with. Thus if the preparation is 33 1-2 per cent., 450 bushels of marl will be equivalent to 150 bushels of lime.

The spreading of marl on the land, and more especially if it contains much clay, will be facilitated by exposing it to the frosts of winter; and consequently small heaps will be preferable. The importance of intimately mixing this manure thoroughly with the soil ought in no case be forgotten. We suspect that one reason why "some marls do not produce their great effect until several years after they have been applied to the soil,"—is owing to their continuing in lumps, and not being sufficiently pulverized and mixed with the soil.

The only objection to making a compost of marl, rich earth and stable manure, is the additional labor; for there can be no doubt of the lime's retaining and preserving the more volatile parts of the manure, which would otherwise pass off and be lost.

How far marl will bear carting profitably must depend in no slight degree on local and particular circumstances; for instance, the state of the road, the proportion of lime, and the value of the products. If our correspondent would procure a a copy of the Essay on Calcareous Manures, he would find accounts of many experiments which we are satisfied would greatly stregthen his faith in the efficacy of marl. We have no hesitation in saying that *lime* is the basis of all good husbandry; and when *it* does not exist naturally in the soil, it is properly our business, when we consult our own interest, to supply it.

Lime or marl may be most usefully applied to all soils that produce red sorrel.

* We use this term in its popular sense, without stopping to consider whether the substance which it expresses, may, or may not be, combined with acids.

Lime and marl bear the same relation to each other, that clean wheat bears to wheat in the chaff.

Shell marl appears to contain a small portion of animal matter, which we should not expect to find in other marls.

WHEAT.

The right kind of *spirit* is getting abroad among the farmers at the East of us, if not in other sections of the State, which will be productive of immense advantage to all classes of her citizens, should the coming season prove as propitious as we have reason for anticipating. We allude to the preparations which are making by our farmers for raising large quantities of wheat. A correspondent of the Maine Farmer (which, by the way, is an excellent journal of the kind) says that the attention of our yeomanry "is being turned from old pursuits to those of much more importance, and they appear to be determined to prove the oft-asked question, 'can we raise our own *bread-stuff?*' in the affirmative." A large number of farmers, he says, in North Yarmouth and thereabout, are turning their attention to this important branch of agriculture, and new improvements and new experiments are about being tried, and the most productive and heaviest seed is inquired for, and much pains taken to obtain it. One farmer in that town, during the past winter, hauled on to his farm about twenty cords of muscle mud from a distance of four miles, believing it to be very favorable to the growth of wheat when applied to the soil;—and it is estimated that 2000 loads of sea-muscles, or muscle mud, were scattered throughout North Yarmouth during the same time.

In a Report to the Legislature last winter, by E. Holmes, Esq., Editor of the Maine Farmer, it is assumed "that there are 500,000 inhabitants in the State, and that those require 1 pound of bread per day, or 365 a year, which will make 912,500 barrels of flour a year. In 1820, there was only wheat enough raised, to make 40,532 barrels of flour—a deficit of 871,968!—In the next ten years, the increase was only about 5000 bushels a year—while the increase of consumers was 10,000 a year, giving only one half a bushel each per year. From 1830, to the close of 1837, the Report assumes that the increase will be about 5000 bushels, which, allowing 5 bushels to a barrel of flour, the whole amount raised in Maine, is 57,466 barrels of flour—while we have to purchase at the N. York Mills 855,034 bbls. of flour! or pay out $5,130,204 for bread stuffs, or go without!"

This fact alone, should arouse the yeomanry of Maine to vigorous exertions to supply their own wants, in preference to being dependant on other sections of the country for those necessaries of life, of which their own soil is capable of producing in abundance.—*Portland Adv.*

SEED CORN.

Last year much complaint was heard that corn did not come well; and it was owing to the fact that the corn crop the previous year was injured by early frosts, and the vitality of a good proportion of it destroyed. This was more universally the case with the crop last year. Hence it becomes important to use the utmost care in selecting seed corn—to select that which has perfect vitality. The farmer had better pay a great price for *good* seed corn, than to run the risk of plant-

ing that which is uncertain. A farmer lately remarked to us, that he planted twenty acres last year, with seed which did not come well. It was recommended as good, but proved to be bad; thus was lost almost entirely the labor of planting, and the use of the land. He said he had better have given $100 for good seed, than to have planted that which he did. Prime seed is of the first importance to a good crop.

We have noticed an article which is going the rounds of the papers, recommending that corn be soaked before tarring it to prevent its destruction by crows; another statement has also appeared that it will not come up without it is soaked before tarring. A farmer informs us than twenty years experience has convinced him, that soaking is at least entirely unnecessary, and that the corn will come well without. He has always planted it without soaking, and the result has been uniformly good; it has always come well, and the tar has been a perfect protection against the crows. His method of preparing is as follows:—for a peck of corn, take about a gill of tar. The tar is heated till perfectly melted, poured into the corn and stirred briskly for about one or two minutes, by which time every kernel, if well stirred, will have received a thin coating of tar. Then put in about a quart of plaster of Paris, stir well, and the corn will separate and plant as conveniently as if no tar had been used. The corn and the vessel in which it is mixed, must be entirely free from dust, to insure to the corn an even coating of tar. Corn thus prepared, may be kept for weeks without injury, which gives it a decided advantage over that which has been soaked. Soaked corn, if permitted to dry in any degree, loses a part of its vitality, and though it may come, it will produce a sickly plant. Hence the danger of planting soaked corn at all times, and more especially when the ground is warm and dry.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The Emperor at the Plough.—On the 15th day of the first moon, in every year, which generally corresponds to the first of March, the Emperor (of China) in person performs the ceremony of opening the Grounds. This Prince, in great pomp, proceeds to the field appointed for the ceremony: the princes of the imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an infinite number of mandarins, accompanying him.—Two sides of the field are occupied by the Emperor's officers and guards; the third is allotted for all the laborers of the province, who repair thither to behold their art honored and practised by the head of their empire; the fourth is reserved for the mandarins.

The Emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and nine times strikes his head against the ground, in adoration of Tien, the god of heaven; he pronounces with a loud voice, a prayer appointed by the tribunal of the rites, invoking the blessing of the Almighty Sovereign on his labor, and on the labor of his people, who form his family; he then, in quality of sovereign pontiff of the Empire, sacrifices a bullock, which he offers up to heaven, as the source of every blessing:—whilst they cut the victim in pieces, and place them on the altar they bring the Emperor a plough, in which are yoked a pair of bullocks magnificently adorned. The Emperor then, laying aside his royal robes, takes hold of the handle of the plough, and turns up several furrows the whole length of the field; then, with a complaisant air, having delivered the plough to the mandarins, they successively follow his example, emulating one another in performing this labor with the greatest dexterity. The ceremony concludes with the distribution of money, and pieces of stuff among the laborers there present; the most active of whom finish the remaining labor, in presence of the Emperor, with great agility and address.

Some time after, when they have sufficiently labored and manured their grounds, the Emperor repairs again, in procession, and begins the sowing of the field, always accompanied with ceremony, and attended by the laborers of the province.

The same ceremonies are performed on the same days, in all the provinces of the Empire, by the viceroys, assisted by all the magistrates of their departments, in presence of a great number of the laborers of their respective provinces. I have seen this opening of the grounds at Canton, (says the writer of this article) and I never remember to have beheld any of the ceremonies invented by men, with half the pleasure and satisfaction with which I observed this.—*Pictou (N. S.) Bee.*

Foretelling the Seasons.—After an observation of sixty years, I am led to believe that crops are subject to a great rotation of twenty or forty years; I am not certain which. If it is twenty, it will answer to calculate it at forty, but not at twenty if it be forty. If it be true that there is a regular rotation in crops, then no pains should be spared to understand it, as it would inform us what years a crop would grow well and what years it would not. Besides this general rotation, there is a smaller one.

Wheat has a rotation of eight years; and for sixty years it has been so exact, that every other leap year has been a good one for this crop, and every other a bad one. I believe, but dont know certain, that the proportion of good and bad years in the eight, is five of good and three of bad; or four of each. The years 1833, '34 and '35, were good years for wheat, and I believe 1832 was, but do not certainly recollect. The year 1836 was bad, and we may expect 1837 and '38 to be the same.

Corn. Corn has a rotation of six or eight years, I do not know certainly which. 1831 was a fruitful year. 1832 and '33 poor; 1834 good; 1835 poor, 1836 bad. 1837 will be middling; 1838, good, and 1839 excellent, 1840 middling again.—The crops do not change from good to bad, and from bad to good, at once, but gradually. After a bad year, nature recovers herself by degrees. It may be observed that the same years are not good for corn and wheat. The years from 1777 to '80, 1797 to 1800, 1817 to 1820, were good years for corn. A Revolutionary Soldier.

The above, as it purports to be, is from a revolutionary soldier; or at least, the substance of it. The facts and dates are given altogether from memory, and so far as we have ascertained, are correct. It discovers much strength in that faculty.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

I have discovered a much easier and more speeedy method of digging garden ground, than that performed with the spade, which is merely to substitute in its stead, the common manure-fork—one, however, made square at the top for the foot to rest on, would be better. Mine is a coarse three-pronged fork, the tines eight inches long, three quarters of an inch wide, and half an inch thick at the shoulder, and lapping to the point, and seven inches in breadth, bent as much as a common spade—the handle straight or nearly so, and four and a half feet long. The advantage is that it is easier forced into the ground than a spade, and the upper end of the handle being thrown forward to nearly arm's length, the fork descends perpendicularly into the earth—then, instead of lifting and turning, the process is rather rolling the lump over by lever power, first breaking it loose, then as the handle, with one hand near the end, and the other about the middle, descends, the arm rests on the knee, and the forward hand becomes the pivot of a second lever, of less power than the first, and sufficient, with a little forward motion, if the ground is somewhat adhesive, to turn over almost a cubic foot at once. If it inclines to turn backwards, drawing the fork partly out, will generally obviate that difficulty, but sometimes the old method of lifting and turning must be resorted to.

Ground dug in the fall or winter, I conclude should be left rough, as presenting more surface to the action of the frost and air, it is in better condition in the spring than if made smooth, though finely pulverized.

Very respectfully yours, G. H.

—*Tenessee Farmer.*]

Parasol Ants.—I had heard of the parasol ants previous to going to Trinidad, but I could hardly believe the account I had received of them. The first morning I was at Belmont, Mrs Warner called me to see the parasol ants—and sure enough there was a string of black ants, about the length of a common house fly, moving as ants do in England, in a long file; and every ant with a small bit of a green leaf, held erect over its head. I never beheld any thing so strange; not one was without the leaf. I heard a stranger story still, that they plucked these leaves and took them down a great way under ground. I was informed by Mr Gilman, of La Reconnaissance, that his negroes having by his orders dug into the ants' habitation, it was found full of these same leaves, withered, and at the bottom of the nest one or two (I forget which) white snakes of from nine inches to a foot in length; and it was said that every one who had dug out these nests, had found the leaves and the white snakes. At Laurel Hill we observed a great many of these parasol ants, and Mr C. resolved to get at the truth. The ants came from the high grounds, a considerable distance above the house; their route was as distinct and as bare of herbage as a sheep track. They were accordingly traced to the side of the bank, and we dug where they disappeared. It proved a work of some difficulty to get fairly at the nest; it was from ten to twelve feet under ground, and there sure enough, were found two contiguous chambers full of the leaves, and a white snake nearly in the centre.

'A mother' in a Montreal paper, recommends as a remedy for the croup, a tea-spoonful of the solution of a piece of indigo about the size of a pea, in a half pint tumbler of milk-warm water.

A law of the Mass. Legislature entirely and expressly forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, after the 20 inst.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1837.

FARMER'S WORK.

FORESTS, WOODLAND, VALUE OF TIMBER FOR FUEL, &c.—In the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 246, we published a communication from Mr Linley of Euclid, Ohio, in which the writer states:—"I have resided in this part of the country for 10 years, and from my own observation, and from information of those who have been here for thirty years or more, I am positive that when our forests are cut away, they do not sprout as they do in New England. We have no mountains, nor what may be called really poor land; it is all fit for grazing or the plough; consequently in a few years, wood and timber will become scarce. As many experiments have been made on the comparative value of the different kinds of fuel, I should like to see in your paper some statements," &c. We will make some remarks on these important topics, and should be happy to receive communications from correspondents who have a practical or scientific acquaintance with the subjects we propose to discuss.

In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, for June 1822, the Hon. John Lowell, then conductor of that work, gives an account of his mode of rearing forest trees. In 1807, 1808 and 1809, he planted with forest trees from two to three acres of land, which was barren and unproductive, its whole value per annum, not ten dollars. The trees were white pine, larch, fur balsam, and in the better parts, oaks of various sorts, maple, beach, ash, elm, locust, spruce, Spanish chestnut, &c.

"The land was about half of it ploughed and kept open with potatoes for two years, and then abandoned to the course of nature. The pines were taken up out of the forest with great care, not more than 5 feet high. Wherever I had the cupidity or impatience to introduce a large tree, I either lost it, or it became sickly. In some places I planted acorns, and as to my hard wood forest trees, transplanted from the woods, finding that they looked feeble and sickly when they shot out, I instantly sawed them off at the ground or near it. This required some resolution, but I have been abundantly paid for it.

"The result of this experiment is this, that in a period of from thirteen to fifteen years, I have raised a young, beautiful and thrifty plantation, comprising almost every variety of tree which we have in Massachusetts, which are now (in 1822) from 25 to 35 feet high, and some of which, the thriftiest white pines, actually measure from 9 to 12 inches in diameter. The loppings and thinnings out of these trees now furnish abundance of light fuel for summer use, and upon as accurate a calculation as I am able to make, I am convinced that the present growth, cut down at the end of 14 years from the planting would amply pay for the land at the price it would have brought. * *

"I planted the trees in two or three days, and left them to their fate; but I consider two conditions as indispensable to success. First, that as to pines of all sorts, and other evergreen trees, they should be put out not more than four years old, *not pruned*, for they will not bear the knife well. Secondly, that as to hard wood forest trees transplanted from the woods, they should be instantly cut down to the ground or near it.

"It is only because we have no nurseries of forest trees in New England, that I speak of the barbarous practise of transplanting and instantly heading down. Young trees from a nursery, would in all respects be preferable."

Since the above was written, the want of nurseries of forest trees has been, in a great measure, supplied in this vicinity by the establishments of Winship, Kenrick and others; and they have rendered it unnecessary to recur to forests for young trees, which, when transplanted, will suffer and often be destroyed by an exposure to which they have not been accustomed.

Mr Kenrick gives the following directions relative to this important branch of culture:

"Forest trees may be raised by sowing the thoroughly ripened seeds as soon as they are gathered from the tree; the smaller seeds but an inch deep or less, the larger seeds from two to three inches in depth. When a year old, transplant them into nursery rows, pretty close, shortening the tap root, that they may throw out lateral shoots, and chiefly that they may suffer less by removal at the final transplanting. Never prune off a single limb till the trees are four or five feet high; but only shorten occasionally, until the last or final transplanting, which may be done early, while the trees are rather small. In old countries, we are informed that their waste lands and hills, even the barren, rocky and inaccessible, are covered with forest trees, holes of suitable dimensions being dug through the sod.

"Their modes and systems of planting are various.—In some places, oaks are first set at an extended distance; between these, other kinds are planted, as the Ash, the Larch, &c, all valuable timber trees for other uses; and the intermediate distances, with another class, and between all, Ashes, or other trees suitable for hoop poles, are set very thick, that the whole may be well covered; all these serve as a shelter by the mutual protection they afford. As soon as the last mentioned are of sufficient size, they are cut out for hoop poles, and thus the first thinning is effected. After another and suitable period, another class are cut out, and thus the second thinning is accomplished;—and so on, until finally, the oaks alone are left to take complete possession of the soil. These last when fully grown, serve for the construction of their ships, bridges, carriages for cannon, and the use of their armies, for agricultural purposes, and for all other uses where great strength and durability is required. Even for the doors, wainscoating or floors of their public edifices and private buildings."—See further, N. E. Farmer, vol. xv., p. 253.

(To be continued.)

THE TIMES! THE TIMES!

Do plagues infest? do wars alarm?
Has fell Abaddon bared his arm
To hurl destruction's bolts around?
Have towns been sack'd by hostile ire?
Have cities sunk in floods of fire,
While earthquakes rent the rocking ground?

Ah no! our *banks* are forc'd to stop,
Old Uncle Sam has shut up shop! &c.

We were going on with a Jeremiad of this kind, when our type-setter informed us that there was no room left in our columns; and we were forced to give our effusions to the idle north-easter, which is peering through the crevices of our rhymer's cockloft. But, perhaps, there is not more than one in a million of our readers, who has not already read all that is worth reading on the topics of troublesome times; and trite tales, twenty times told, are terribly tedious.

CORN.—The failure of the corn crop the last two or three years, strongly admonishes our farmers of the propriety of seeking earlier varieties. The great objection to the early sorts, is, that they are not so productive as the later varieties. This is removed, in case of the Dutton Corn, which will yield a hundred and more bushels to the acre, and is a fortnight earlier in ripening. Perhaps this variety cannot be got in season for this year's planting now; but there are several early varieties in this vicinity, which it may be well to plant more extensively than is usual. We have a specimen of corn just about as early as the Dutton, though perhaps not so profuse a bearer, which was raised by Mr L. Nash of this town, last season. It has been cultivated we understand, to some extent in Gill, and yields about sixty bushels to the acre. There are some early sorts in Deerfield, too, and we learn that one gentleman there, obtained a crop from his early corn last year, while his common sort perished—thus, by his providential care, being furnished with a tolerable supply of this important grain, when, by planting none but the field sorts, he would have been destitute. The experience of past years is well entitled to teach the importance of seeking for varieties that will mature before the early autumnal frost, and that will also produce as much as the late sort. Farmers should prepare for an unfavorable season, and then let the winds veer as they may, they may feel confident of reaping wherever they have sown.—*Franklin Mercury.*

BEET SUGAR.—We received last Friday, a small sample of sugar made from the Beet. It is really a beautiful article. It is of a light color, perfectly grained and dry. In every respect it appears to be equal to the very best New Orleans or West India Sugars. The sample came from France in a canvass bag, tarred, and has received from this, a slight flavor that is not pleasant; still the natural flavor can be distinguished. It may be seen at our office.

We would inquire if any of our farmers intend to try a patch of ground with Sugar Beet. We incline to the opinion that a market will be found for it in the fall; but if there should not be, the beets are fully equal to any crop that can be raised for cattle. We sincerely believe that farmers will be well rewarded for turning a little attention to this topic. There can be no loss to them, unless by the refusal of the earth to yield her increase, and if the farmers would get into the way of raising them, there would be in a year or two, a plentiful demand for all that would be produced. We hope the ice will be broken pretty freely this season.—*Ib.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—It affords us great pleasure to call public attention to the advertisement of the Horticultural Society which will be found on another column. If, as some suppose, it started on stilts, we hope before long to see it fairly on its legs.

The advertisement of Mr Brown, who has opened a Seed Agency, in connexion with that owned by the proprietors of the New England Farmer, at Boston—is also worth the attention of readers in town and country. Mr B. is himself a good gardener, and from the source whence his seeds come there can be no mistake.—*Novascotian, Halifax.*

THE PRECIOUS METALS.—We are informed that a manufacturing establishment in this city, during the past year, melted upwards of one hundred thousand dollars worth of silver coin for the manufacture of silver ware. This bears no comparison to the quantity of gold abstracted from the currency for the manufacture of gold ornaments.—*N. Y. Times.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 15, 1837.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 285 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves and 300 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—About last weeks prices for a like quality were obtained, and we quote a to correspond, viz. a few very extra at $8 00; first quality, $7 25 a 7 75; second quality 6 75 a 7 25; third quality 5 50 a 6 75.

Cows and Calves.—We notice sales at $22, $27, $30, $32, and $35.

Swine.—We notice several lots of large barrows weighing over 100 each at 8, no lots were taken to peddle. At retail 8 a 10, for sows and 9 a 11, for barrows according to size and quality.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The Subscribers having been appointed by the Council of the American Physiological Society in Boston, a Committee for the purpose of procuring for members of said Society, a supply of the very best of those articles which enter into their diet, such as grain and the various kinds of bread stuffs, together with rice, tapioca and sago, garden vegetables, peas, beans, potatoes, squashes pumpkins, cabbages, &c. with apples, pears, peaches and other fruits, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive samples of the above articles in all their variety, for the inspection of said members. Preference will however, be given to articles raised on physiological principles; they must be raised on a pure, unadulterated soil, properly adapted to productions the most perfect in their kinds, without the aid of any unnatural or artificial process, by which they may become the procuring cause of many of the diseases which afflict mankind. An objection will also be made to such articles as are raised on lands unfavorable to their reaching maturity before their growth is checked by early frosts or cold weather.

Samples of the above articles may be directed to and left in the care of Nath'l Perry, Fayette Court, (near Boylston Market) where they will be taken care of for the benefit of those who send them, as well as for the members of the Society, and others who may wish to purchase them. Each parcel must have a label attached to it, having on it the owner's name, place of residence, and the price; also, the price at which a given quantity will be delivered at any part of the city.

NATH'L PERRY, } Committee.
DAVID CAMBELL, }

May 16, 3t—eop

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Terrible Tractoration and other Poems. By Dr Caustic. 4th Edition. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

April 19.

BUCKTHORNS.

3000 Buckthorns of handsome sizes, suitable for hedges—may be had on immediate application to the Subscriber.

WM. KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, May 1st. 44

BOYS AS FARMERS OR MECHANICS.

The Government of the Boy's Asylum and Farm School, at Thompson's Island, have several good boys, at from 10 to 14 years old, for whom situations are wanted in the country, with farmers or mechanics, to be indented till they are twenty-one years of age.

A certificate from the Selectmen and Clergyman of the town, recommending the applicant in the most satisfactory manner will be required. Application in person or by mail, to either of the subscribers, will receive early notice.

Moses Grant, No. 9, Union Street.
Edward S. Rand, No. 76, Court St.
Henry B. Rogers, 25, Joy Place.

☞By the Act of Incorporation, Boys cannot be indented out of Massachusetts.

Boston, May 10, 1837. 44

ROMAN MULBERRY SEED.

The Subscriber has just received from the south of France, one pound of the large leaf Roman Mulberry Seed, considered by most of those engaged in the rearing of mulberry trees, to be equal, and on some accounts superior to the morus multicaulis. The seed now offered is the growth of 1836—price, $5 per ounce.

Also, fresh imported Chinese mulberry Seed, direct from Canton, per ship Silas Richards, saved last season, by Mr Stungis and Mr King, American residents there, price $5 per ounce.

Also, 75 lbs. White Italian mulberry seed, price $14 per lb., $1,25 per ounce—excellent quality, heavy seed, every grain the growth of 1836.

On hand, as usual, a full assortment of seasonable Garden and Flower Seeds, many varieties of Dwarf Kidney Beans, Early Tuscarora and Sweet Corn, (excellent garden varieties) Broom Corn, &c.

GEO. C. THORBURN, 11, John Street.

☞10 bushels of Italian Spring Wheat, from Rome, N. Y., price $1,50 per peck—the character of the Wheat is well known by many of our first farmers, as the most productive and best we have.

New York, May 4, 1836. 44

6000 MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have just received at New York by the ship Western Norrland, Capt Magnus, from Marseilles, 6000 LARGE MORUS MULTICAULIS of two years growth, which will be offered for sale at their Seed Establishment in a few days. The trees are undoubtedly the best of the kind ever imported, having been selected, taken up, and packed with great care, by an experienced person. May 3.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill in Newton.

30,000 Morus Multicaulis, or true Chinese Mulberry Trees, can yet be supplied, wholesale or retail.

4,000 Pears of new Flemish and other finest kinds. Pears on Quince stocks, thrifty and handsome, these will bear early and abundantly.

3,000 Plums—Also selections of all other hardy fruits from the first rate sorts and the finest varieties known.

Ornamental trees, shrubs and roses. Also Herbaceous flowering plants of the most beautiful varieties including Pœonies, and Double Dahlias.

Address by mail, post paid, to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. near Boston. Trees and plants when ordered, will be carefully selected, and labelled, and packed in the best style, and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Trasportation gratis to the city. Priced Catalogues will be sent to all who apply.

March 29.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

For sale, the Cottage Garden, Heath street, near the Hon. John Lowell's, Roxbury, a variety of Green House and hardy herbaceous Plants, in fine order; superb double Dahlias; Tigridia; Pavonia; Gladiolus; Natilensis, &c. &c., at reduced prices—Boquets cut as usual through the season.

N. B. Also, Taylor's forty fold potatoes, a superior kind, early and very prolific; from 100 to 200 Horse Chesnut Trees, young and thrifty. May 3. S. H. WELD.

FINE DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &c.

Just received at the New England Seed Store a fine collection of Double Dahlia Roots.

Also, Gladiolus psittacina; Double Tuberose, striped leaved do. Amaryllis formosissima, and Tiger flowers.

May 3. JOS. BRECK & CO.

TO BE SOLD,

A handsome full blooded Bull, 2 years old being a cross of Admiral, Denton, Wye comet, &c. Inquire of the Editor, or A. Greenwood, Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meetinghouse.

May 3. 3t

SEED SOWER.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse Willis' Improved Seed Sowers, price $16. This machine is calculated to sow all kinds of Garden Seeds such as, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnip, Carrot, Parsnips, &c.

May 3. JOS. R. NEWELL.

A CARD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO COMMENCE THE SILK BUSINESS.

The Subscriber will agree to contract by bond that in a given time [1837] to furnish any quantity within a million, of the genuine morus multicaulis mulberry trees, twentyfive per cent less than any invoice and account of sales, dated within the last two years, sent out from foreign countries, to be apprized by the purchaser. Address

THOS. WHITMARSH,

May 6 Boston or Northampton, Ms.

HOP VINES,

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PLUM TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

500 Plum trees of the most approved kinds and extra size, 200 Quince trees of good size many of them have borne fruit, 1500 Isabella grape from 5 to 15 feet high, 1000 Catawba, Bland's & Pond's seedling extra size in bearing state, chasselas Sweet Water, Black Hamburgh, &c, 10,000 roots Giant Asparagus, 5000 Wilmot's early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced, and a good assortment of Gooseberries and Roses of different kinds.

All orders left at this office, or at Messrs Sawyer & Poad's, 25 Broad street, and with the subscriber Cambridge Port, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND.

March 15.

ASPARAGUS, ROOTS, RHUBARB.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, Pond's Giant Asparagus, superior; Wilmot's Superb Early Rhubarb Roots, extra early (and fine.)

Catawba and Isabella Grapes, large roots, Sweet Water and Chasselas Grapes. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES,		barrel	1 75	2 25
BEANS, white,		bushel	3 00	4 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	15 50	15 50
	No. 1,	"	13 00	13 75
	prime,	"	9 57	10 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	25	28
CHEESE, new milk,		"	10	12
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	54	60
	southern, geese,	"	40	50
FLAX, American,		"		9 12
FISH, Cod,		quintal	3 37	3 50
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash	barrel	10 25	10 50
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	9 75	10 00
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	3 75	9 25
	Alexandria,	"	9 00	9 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	1 08	1 12
	southern flat yellow	"	1 02	1 04
	white,	"	90	95
	Rye, northern,	"	1 15	1 20
	Barley,	"	1 05	1 15
	Oats, northern (prime)	"	62	65
HAY, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs			22 50	
	hard pressed,	"	15 00	17 00
HONEY,		gallon	52	55
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	7	8
	2d quality	"	5	6
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	13
	southern, 1st sort,	"	11	12
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	30	32
	do country do	"	26	28
	Baltimore city do.	"	27	29
	do. dry hide	"		
	New York red, light,	"	24	26
	Boston do. slaughter,	"	21	23
	do. light,	"	19	21
LIME, best sort,		cask	1 20	1 25
MACKEREL, No. 1, new,		barrel	10 00	10 50
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	3 75	4 00
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	26 00	26 50
	clear from other States	"	25 00	26 00
	Mess,	"	20 00	22 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 87	3 12
	Red Top,	"	60	65
	Hemp,	"	2 50	2 75
	Red Clover, northern scarce	pound	15	16
	Southern Clover,	"	14	15
SILK COCOONS, (American)		bushel	2 75	4 00
TALLOW, tried,		lb.	12	13
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr. M.	3 50	4 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	70	75
	American, full blood, washed,	"	65	70
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	60	65
	do. 1-2 do.	"	55	58
	do. 1-4 and common	"	45	50
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	60	65
	1st Lambs,	"	55	60
	2d do.	"	45	48
	3d do,	"	30	35
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	14	15
southern, and western,	"	13	14
PORK, whole hogs,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	18	19
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	18
lump	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	18
POTATOES,	bushel	75	1 00
CIDER,	barrel		

SPLENDID GREENHOUSE PLANTS, BOQUETS, &c

T. WILLOTT having rented the extensive Gardens, Greenhouses, &c., attached to the residence of I. Lemist, Esq., at Roxbury, has on hand, and now offers for sale at the above place, a choice collection of Green House Plants, amongst which will be found a most splendid assortment of Dahlias, Carnations, &c. &c., suitable for the flower garden, or as an elegant ornament or the sitting room. Fruits of every description and of the choicest kinds in their respective seasons. Boquets furnished at all seasons.

☞Ladies and gentlemen visiting the grounds will be personally attended to, and all orders left with C. Henss, Tremont Saloon, opposite the Tremont House, or James McDonald, Confectioner, 147 Court st. Boston, will be promptly executed.

N. B. No admittance on Sundays.

Roxbury, May 10, 1837. 3tis—45

POETRY.

[From the N. Y. Observer.]

MAY.

BY E. S. CAPRON.

Welcome again! delightful May!
In vernal beauty fair;
Thou comest, and earth is green and gay,
And freshness fills the air.

Flowers that erst lay sear and dead,
In Winter's winding sheet,
Bloom now in all the land, and spread
Their fragrance rich and sweet.

Waters, in river, brook, and lake,
From icy bondage free,
Roll on, through verdant meads, to make
Their journey to the sea.

Music of birds invites once more,
Where late rough Winter's wail
Sounded, in frightful cadence, o'er
The woodland, grove, and vale.

Wondrous the change! look up, my soul!
From nature to her source;
What but a POWER DIVINE could roll
The seasons on their course?

Mortals, that power adore, and know,
Seed-time and harvest sure;
See in the cloud yon *brilliant bow*,
His promise to secure!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

An Address on *Temperance*, by William E. Channing. Delivered by request of the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, at the Odeon, &c. Weeks, Jordan & Co., 1837.

The subject of Intemperance has been discussed so much of late, and the evils with which it is fraught, have been so often and so ably pourtrayed, that it is difficult to give it that interest which attaches to novelty. It is the prerogative of genius, however, to "lend enchantment" to trite and barren topics, and like a certain personage of fabulous mythology, to turn to gold everything it touches. This attribute of mental power is extremely well exemplified in the work before us, as will appear by the following

EXTRACTS.

"On the subject of Intemperance, I have sometimes thought, perhaps without foundation, that its chief essential evil was not brought out as thoroughly and frequently as its secondary evils, and that there was not sufficient conviction of the depth of its causes, and of the remedies which it demands." * * *

"Intemperance is the *voluntary extinction of reason*. The great evil is inward or spiritual. The intemperate man divests himself for a time, of his rational and moral nature, and casts from himself self-consciousness and self-command, brings on frenzy, and by repetition of this insanity, prostrates more and more his rational and moral powers. He sins immediately and directly against the rational nature, that divine principle, which distinguishes between truth and falsehood, between right and wrong in action, which distinguishes man from the brute. This is the essence of the vice, what constitutes its peculiar guilt and wo, and what should particularly impress and awaken those who are laboring for its suppression.

"The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who perish by it, know its first accesses. Youth does not see nor suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage, which quickens all its susceptibilities of joy. The invalid does not see it in the cordial which his physician prescribes, and which gives new tone to his debilitated organs. The man of thought and genius detects no palsying poison in the draught which seems a spring of inspiration to intellect and imagination. The lover of social pleasure, little dreams that the glass, which animates conversation, will ever be drunk in solitude, and will sink him too low for the intercourse in which he now delights. Intemperance comes with noiseless step, and binds its first cords with a touch too light to be felt. The truth of mournful experience should be treasured up by all, and should influence the habits and arrangement of domestic and social life in every class of the community."

In treating of the remedies to intemperance, Dr Channing recommends the more general introduction and diffusion of the innocent pleasures of mental culture and refined social intercourse.—"Men drink to excess very often to shake off depression, or to satisfy the restless thirst for agreeable excitement, and these motives are excluded in a cheerful community. A gloomy state of society, in which there are few innocent recreations, may be expected to abound in drunkenness, if opportunities are afforded." * *

"These remarks show the importance of encouraging the efforts which have commenced among us, for spreading the accomplishment of music through our whole community. It is now proposed that this shall be made a regular branch in our schools, and every friend of the people, must wish success to the experiment. I am not now called to speak of all the good influences of music, particularly of the strength which it may and ought to give to the religious sentiment, and to all the pure and generous emotions. Regarded merely as a refined pleasure, it has a favorable bearing on public morals. Let taste and skill in this beautiful art, be spread among us, and every family will have a new resource. Home will gain a new attraction. Social intercourse will be more cheerful, and innocent public amusement will be furnished to the community. Public amusements, bringing multitudes together to kindle with one emotion, to share the same innocent joy, have a humanizing influence; and among these bonds of society, perhaps no one produces so much unmixed good, as music. What a fullness of enjoyment has our Creator placed within our reach, by surrounding us with an atmosphere which may be shaped into sweet sounds! And yet this goodness is almost lost upon us, through want of culture of the organ by which this provision is to be enjoyed."

THE LONELY COTTAGER.—A pious cottager, residing in the centre of a long and dreary heath, being asked by a Christian visitor, 'Are you not sometimes afraid in your lonely situation, especially in winter?' replied, 'O no, sir, for faith shuts the door at night, and mercy opens it in the morning.'

MOUBRAY ON POULTRY, &c.

Moubray on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other Domestic Animals. Second American from the sixth London Edition. Adapted to the Soil, Climate and Culture of the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the N. E. Farmer, New American Gardener, Complete Farmer, &c.

This book, published by Joseph Breck & Co. Boston, and G. C. Thorburn, New York, is for sale at the respective establishments of those Gentlemen. The first edition of this useful book had a rapid sale, and met with a favorable reception. It has been carefully revised, and new and original information relative to its topics have been diligently sought and inserted in various parts of the Treatise.

March 15, 1837.

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

For sale, 20,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry Plants, warranted the true and genuine kind. Orders addressed (by mail) to Messrs. WINSHIP, Brighton, Mass. for Mulberry, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennials, &c &c. that are cultivated in any Nurseries in the United States, with a first rate collection of Green House Plants, will receive prompt attention, and, if required, forwarded to any part of the Union.

Brighton, Jan. 18, 1837.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY.

Wanted, No. 59 of the American Quarterly Review, published by Wells & Lilly, 1824, for which a liberal price will be paid. Send by mail, or otherwise to Jos. Breck & Co

April 12 New England Farmer Office,

FRENCH BLUES.

We have just received a few bushels of Potatoes with the above name, raised in Maine. They are very large size, productive, and good eating. JOS BRECK & CO.

April 2. New England Farmer Office.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.

PRICE REDUCED.

This article has met with a ready sale the past winter, and received a decided preference with many practical Farmers in this vicinity.

For the ensuing season the price will be reduced to Twentyfive dollars per ton, at the mill, or Twentyseven dollars per ton in Boston.

Apply at No. 10 Commercial Wharf, Boston, or in Medford, at the mill. GEO. L. STEARNS & CO.

Medford, April 26, 1837.

PEAR TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Dearborn Street, North Salem. Pear Trees, of the most celebrated old and new sorts, all engrafted from Bearing Trees.

ROBERT MANNING.,

April 19.

WANTED.

A Gardener well acquainted with the cultivation of flowers and the management of hot beds, to go 35 miles from Boston apply at this Office.

March 22

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of 50 cents.

☞No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment being made in advance.

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